

Date: Wed, 30 Jun 93 17:50:51 PDT  
From: Ham-Policy Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-policy@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Ham-Policy-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Ham-Policy@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Ham-Policy Digest V93 #211  
To: Ham-Policy

Ham-Policy Digest                      Wed, 30 Jun 93                      Volume 93 : Issue    211

Today's Topics:

                    Field Day Question  
                    Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups  
                    NQ0I Case : HF Vertical Antennas (3 msgs)  
                    Presence of control operator  
                    Welcome to rec.radio.info!

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Policy@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Policy-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Policy Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-policy".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Wed, 30 Jun 1993 01:15:12 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!  
darwin.sura.net!knuth.mtsu.edu!raider!theporch!jackatak!root@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Field Day Question  
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

i7994779@wsuaix.csc.wsu.edu (Patrick D. Walters) writes:

> this was my first FD ever as a new HAM, I had a great time working  
> W7BI in W Washington. It was especially fun since it was the first time I  
> had ever been on the air!!!!  
Welcome, and glad you enjoyed yourself.

> My question is this: Can you work a station on the same band different mode  
> and count it as a 2 FD contacts? Sat USB and FM on 2mtrs. Is that ok?  
For Field Day, there are but two modes: Voice (which makes SSB and FM  
-- and AM and all -- the same mode) and CW (which also includes packet  
and other digital modes like RTTY, AMTOR, PACTOR)...based upon your



Way back when, before there was a Usenet, the Internet hosted a mailing list for hams, called (appropriately enough) INFO-HAMS. Ham radio discussions were held on the mailing list, and sent to the mailboxes of those who had signed up for it. When the Usenet software was created, and net news as we now know it was developed, a newsgroup was created for hams: net.ham-radio. The mailing list and the newsgroup were gatewayed together, eventually.

As the net grew, and as packet radio came into vogue, packet discussion began to dominate other topics in the group and on the list. This resulted in the logical solution: a group was created to hold the packet discussion, and another corresponding mailing list was created as well: net.ham-radio.packet and PACKET-RADIO, respectively.

These two groups served for several years, and went through Usenet's Great Renaming essentially unchanged, moving from net.ham-radio[.packet] to rec.ham-radio[.packet]. Readership and volume grew with the rest of the network.

The INFO-HAMS mailing list was originally run from a US Army computer at White Sands Missile Range, SIMTEL20. There were few problems with this arrangement, but one was that the system was not supposed to be used for commercial purposes. Since one of hams' favorite pastimes is swapping gear, it was natural for hams to post messages about equipment for sale to INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio. This ran afoul of SIMTEL20's no-commercial-use restriction, and after some argument, a group was created specifically for messages like that: rec.ham-radio.swap. This group wasn't gatewayed to a mailing list, thus avoiding problems.

While all this was happening, other folks wanted to discuss other aspects of the world of radio than the personal communications services. Those folks created the rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm newsgroups, and established the precedent of the rec.radio.\* hierarchy, which in turn reflected Usenet's overall trend toward a hierarchical name structure.

The debate between proponents of a no-code ham radio license and its opponents grew fierce and voluminous in late 1989 and 1990. Eventually, both sides grew weary of the debate, and those who had not been involved even more so. A proposal for a newsgroup dedicated to licensing issues failed. A later proposal was made for a group that would cover the many recurring legal issues discussions. During discussion of the latter proposal, it became clear that it would be desirable to fit the ham radio groups under the rec.radio.\* hierarchy. A full-blown reorganization was passed by Usenet voters in January 1991, leading to the overall structure we now use.

After the reorganization, more and more regular information postings began to appear, and were spread out across the various groups in rec.radio.\*. Taking the successful example of the news.answers group, where informational postings

from across the net are sent, the group `rec.radio.info` was created in December, 1992, with Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS, initially serving as moderator.

In January, 1993, many users started complaining about the volume in `rec.radio.amateur.misc`. This led to a discussion about a second reorganization, which sparked the creation of a mailing list by Ian Kluft, KD6EUI. This list, which was eventually joined by many of the most prolific posters to the ham radio groups, came up with a proposal to add 11 groups to the `rec.radio.amateur` hierarchy in April 1993. The subsequent vote, held in May and early June, approved the creation of five groups:  
`rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc` (to replace `.packet`), `.equipment`, `.homebrew`, `.antenna`, and `.space`.

#### The Current Groups

=====

I can hear you asking, "OK, so this is all neat history, but what does it have to do with me now?" The answer is that the history of each group has a direct bearing on what the group is used for, and what's considered appropriate where.

The easy one is `rec.radio.amateur.misc`. It is what `rec.ham-radio` was renamed to during the reorganization. Any message that's not more appropriate in one of the other groups belongs here, from contesting to DX to ragchewing on VHF to information on becoming a ham.

The group `rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc` is for discussions related to (surprise!) digital amateur radio. This doesn't have to be the common two-meter AX.25 variety of packet radio, either; some of the most knowledgeable folks in radio digital communications can be found here, and anything in the general area is welcome. The name was changed to emphasize this, and to encourage discussion not only of other text-based digital modes, such as AMTOR, RTTY, and Clover, but things like digital voice and video as well. The former group, `rec.radio.amateur.packet`, has not been removed as of this writing, but it is obsolete, and you should use `.digital.misc` instead. The group has the `.misc` as part of the name to allow further specialization if the users wish it, such as `.digital.tcp-ip`.

The swap group is now `rec.radio.swap`. This recognizes a fact that became evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place. Equipment wanted postings belong here too. Discussions about the equipment generally don't; if you wish to discuss a particular posting with the buyer, email is a much better way to do it, and the other groups, especially `.equipment` and `.homebrew`, are the place for public discussions. There is now a regular posting with information on how to go about buying and selling items in `rec.radio.swap`; please refer to it before you post there.

The first reorganization added two groups to the list, one of which is `rec.radio.amateur.policy`. This group was created as a place for all the discussions that seem to drag on interminably about the many rules, regulations, legalities, and policies that surround amateur radio, both existing and proposed. The neverending no-code debate goes here, as does the New Jersey scanner law, the legality of ordering a pizza on the autopatch, what a bunch of rotten no-goodniks the local frequency coordinating body is, and so on.

The other added group is `rec.radio.cb`. This is the place for all discussion about the Citizens' Band radio service. Such discussions have been very inflammatory in `rec.ham-radio` in the past; please do not cross-post to both `rec.radio.cb` and `rec.radio.amateur.*` unless the topic is genuinely of interest to both hams and CBers - and very few topics are.

The `rec.radio.info` group is just what its name implies: it's the place where informational messages from across `rec.radio.*` may be found, regardless of where else they're posted. As of this writing, information posted to the group includes Cary Oler's daily solar propagation bulletins, ARRL bulletins, the Frequently Asked Questions files for the various groups, and radio modification instructions. This group is moderated, so you cannot post to it directly; if you try, even if your message is crossposted to one of the other groups, your message will be mailed to the moderator, who is currently Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS. The email address for submissions to the group is `rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca`. Inquires and other administivia should be directed to `rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca`. For more information about `rec.radio.info`, consult the introduction and posting guidelines that are regularly posted to that newsgroup.

The groups `rec.radio.amateur.antenna`, `.equipment`, `.homebrew`, and `.space` are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about antennas, commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space operations. The `.equipment` group is not the place for buying or selling equipment; that's what `rec.radio.swap` is for. Similarly, the `.space` group is specifically about amateur radio in space, such as the OSCAR program and SAREX, the Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment; other groups cover other aspects of satellites and space. Homebrewing isn't about making your own alcoholic beverages at home (that's `rec.crafts.brewing`), but rather construction of radio and electronic equipment by the amateur experimenter.

The `rec.radio.amateur.misc`, `.packet`, and `.policy` groups, and the `rec.radio.info` group, are available by Internet electronic mail in digest format; send a mail message containing "help" on a line by itself to `listserv@ucsd.edu` for instructions on how to use the mail server. The `rec.radio.swap` group is not available for reading by electronic mail. At this writing, the most recently added groups are also not available for reading by electronic mail, although that may change.

All of the groups can be posted to by electronic mail, though, by using a gateway at the University of Texas at Austin. To post a message this way, change the name of the group you wish to post to by replacing all of the '.'s with '-'s - for example, rec.radio.swap becomes rec-radio-swap - and send to that name@cs.utexas.edu (rec-radio-swap@cs.utexas.edu, for example). You may crosspost by including multiple addresses as Cc: entries (but see below). This gateway's continued availability is at the pleasure of the admins at UT-Austin, and is subject to going away at any time - and especially if forgeries and other net.abuses become a problem. You have been warned.

#### A Few Words on Crossposting =====

Please do not crosspost messages to two or more groups unless there is genuine interest in both groups in the topic being discussed, and when you do, please include a header line of the form "Followup-To: group.name" in your article's headers (before the first blank line). This will cause followups to your article to go to the group listed in the Followup-To: line. If you wish to have replies to go to you by email, rather than be posted, use the word "poster" instead of the name of a group. Such a line appears in the headers of this article.

One of the few examples of productive cross-posting is with the rec.radio.info newsgroup. To provide a filtered presentation of information articles, while still maintaining visibility in their home newsgroups, the moderator strongly encourages cross-posting. All information articles should be submitted to the rec.radio.info moderator so that he may simultaneously cross-post your information to the appropriate newsgroups. Most newsreaders will only present the article once, and network bandwidth is conserved since only one article is propagated. If you make regular informational postings, and have made arrangements with the moderator to post directly to the group, please cross-post as appropriate.

--

Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can  
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.

"If my car ran OS/2, it'd be there by now" -- bumper sticker

GCS d++ p+ c++ l+ m+/- s/++ g++ w++ t+ r

--

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

Celebrating 60 years of the Univ. of Maryland ARA - W3EAX (1933-1993)

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Date: Wed, 30 Jun 1993 14:27:54 GMT  
From: sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!fc.hp.com!jayk@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: NQ0I Case : HF Vertical Antennas  
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

Paul Flaherty (paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu) wrote:  
: Um, as usual, the "nonstandard S unit" problem hits. Going from 30-60' nets  
: you between 3-5 db (with 4db S units, that's about one S unit). Going from 60  
: to 90' buys you about 2db more. So, it really doesn't pay to go above 60',  
: for most environments.

Actually the above is nonstandard. On 10 meters going from 30' to 60' will generally not make a great deal of difference. On 20 meters it will make much more of a difference and on DX paths can produce a lot more than one S unit (which is usually considered 6 db??). With a 40 meter horizontal yagi it will make a huge difference! If your in to DXing, a 20 or 40 meter yagi really starts to play well at about 90 feet.

73, Jay K0GU jayk@fc.hp.com

-----  
Date: Wed, 30 Jun 1993 17:03:00 GMT  
From: yuma!galen@purdue.edu  
Subject: NQ0I Case : HF Vertical Antennas  
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

In article <C9FuuI.9H6@fc.hp.com> jayk@fc.hp.com writes:  
>Paul Flaherty (paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu) wrote:  
Stuff about tower height, frequencies and S-units deleted.

In the ARRL newsletter I got, it mentioned NQ0I wanted the tower height so he'd have something to load up on 160m. A big yagi on top would help with some top-hat capacity.

Is this going to a higher court, considering PRB-1?

Galen, KF0YJ

-----  
Date: Wed, 30 Jun 93 22:06:33 GMT  
From: swrinde!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!headwall.Stanford.EDU!  
nnntp.Stanford.EDU!umunhum!paulf@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: NQ0I Case : HF Vertical Antennas  
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

In article <C9FuuI.9H6@fc.hp.com> jayk@fc.hp.com writes:

>Actually the above is nonstandard. On 10 meters going from 30' to 60' will  
>generally not make a great deal of difference. On 20 meters it will make  
>much more of a difference and on DX paths can produce a lot more than one  
>S unit (which is usually considered 6 db??). With a 40 meter horizontal  
>yagi it will make a huge difference! If your in to DXing, a 20 or 40 meter  
>yagi really starts to play well at about 90 feet.

Hmm, we seem to have two threads here:

1. What the heck is an S Unit?

In this regard, it would be a Good Thing if someone (ARRL?) would issue some sort of standard, including a standard signal level for S9. It would really be nice to have \*meaningful\* signal reports. This would also help in reducing power levels to the minimum necessary to maintain communications.

2. What is the effect of moving a horizontal radiator higher?

The results I mentioned came from a pair of pair of programs, one which plots the power pattern based on ground type, proximity, and frequency (verified from the diagrams in Kraus and Balanis), and the other program predicts signal strengths, based on transmitter location, solar flux, and antenna pattern (verified experimentally).

I looked at about a dozen DX locations worldwide, from here in the Bay Area, with average (SSN=100) solar conditions. 30' is about minimum to prevent detuning the beam pattern. Moving from 30' to 60' resulted in an increase in signal strength from 2-6 db, with 5db being about average. Moving from 60' to 90' resulted in an additional -2 to 3 db (sometimes the optimal TOA was contained in a null) with about 2db being average.

The optimal TOA for 40m is higher than for 20m, so one doesn't have to be up quite as far on 40 to achieve optimal TOA. In any event, even non-optimal TOA results in signals which are within a few db of optimal. This is clearly a non-linear process, and by the time you're up 60 feet, you've gotten most of the advantage. Depending on your location, your mileage may vary.

--

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "The National Anthem has become The Whine."

->paulf@Stanford.EDU | -- Charles Sykes, \_A Nation of Victims\_

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Date: 30 Jun 1993 21:41:58 GMT

From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!



olivea!korie!news2me.EBay.Sun.COM!west.West.Sun.COM!l1-a!flloyd@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Presence of control operator  
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

In article <C9CuHC.IM3@cmptrc.lonestar.org> carter@cmptrc.lonestar.org  
(Carter Bennett) writes:

>In article <POPOVICH.93Jun25111809@cyclades.ma30.bull.com>  
popovich@cyclades.ma30.bull.com (Steve Popovich) writes:

>>So how does this work for stations in gigantic FD categories like 15A,  
>>operating with a single call sign? The Extra can't be at every  
>>operating position, monitoring and controlling every transmission. It  
>>seems that either this makes multi-transmitter contest stations  
>>illegal, or we're missing something here.

>

>No - that's to confuse the station licensee with the control operator.  
>In this situation, or in the situation of a club station using a club call,  
>the call sign holder is not the control operator. Remember, call signs  
>correspond to stations, not operators. The control operator is a licensed  
>operator who is supervising the station operation.

>

>In the example you cite, the Extra-call-holder is the station licensee.  
>He or she is not acting as the control operator. There will be a control  
>operator for every control point, whether it is the Extra or someone else.  
>These control operators must never exceed the privileges granted to them  
>by their operator license.

The club station call is a good example where nobody's personally responsible. The first time I operated at a club-call FD station (W6OTX - Palo Alto), they flatly stated that any operator with any class could operate on any band under the club callsign. This did not include the novice tent which had its own callsign.

The rec.radio.lawyers will undoubtedly argue this ad-infinitum but what we have here is a de-facto rule. It now seems that a significant number of field day parties now consider that the class of the callsign used dictates the band privlidges. How present is the actual license holder? Well, at 3:AM after several cases of Bud and a pot or two of Irish coffee, the lower class op is going to have to wear headphones to keep the OM's snoring out of his ears. :-) In other words, those arguing the legal points of this are treading perilously close to the kill-file threshold (seriously, however, I doubt that we'll reach the now legendary status of autopatch-pizzas or "Real-Hams" on this one :-).

The FD band privlidge extension is now accepted practice. Deal with it.

Lets face it: to be leagal it would probably be necessary to say:

CQ Field Day, CQ Field Day, this is KB1xxx/W1xx

yeah, right... Let's petition for a rule change on this one...  
better yet, perhaps a new newsgroup would solve this one :-)

There are a lot of rules to which the throbbing masses give additional latitude during field day. I've seen many hams (ahem) "relax" their on-air ethics for Field Day in particular. Hmmm, perhaps I'm putting it too nicely. Many hams completely ignore "good amateur practice" and routinely transmit over weaker stations, jam their callsigns in between changeovers, and in general, create a din worse than channel 19 on a good skip day. But overall, most will report that despite being occasionally jammed that they still had FUN. To me, that's why we do ham radio in the first place. Bravo I say!

Finally, those who think Field Day is an emergency preparedness drill, well, please explain the proliferation of barbecue grills, ice chests, tents, motorhomes, four wheel drives and portable generators which are no doubt kept on hand for just such an occasion. Couple this with the surge in sales of radio equipment and accessories in the days and weeks immediately preceeding the exercise. Yes, it's an emergency alright, at this time of year, I'll do about anything to get out of this 110 degree heat and head up to the mountains. There, I'll sit on the couch of my emergency comm center (motorhome), pop open a cool Samuel Adams and ponder what it really means to cast all of those potentially cancer causing EM waves indiscriminately onto the far reaches of our fragile planet. Field Day - It's a responsibility which I choose to bear. :-)

-fred

[ Fred Lloyd, AA7BQ	Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com ]
[ Sun Microsystems,	Systems Engineer ]
[ Phoenix, AZ	(602) 224-3517 ]

-----  
Date: Wed, 30 Jun 1993 14:14:36 MST  
From: swrinde!gatech!destroyer!cs.ubc.ca!unixg.ubc.ca!kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca!  
alberta!adec23!ve6mgs!rec-radio-info@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Welcome to rec.radio.info!  
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

Archive-name: radio/rec-radio-info/welcome  
Last-modified: \$Date: 1993/05/16 21:57 \$  
Version: \$Revision: 1.05 \$

\*\*\* Welcome to rec.radio.info! \*\*\*

Welcome to rec.radio.info, a group that aims to provide a noise-free source of information and news for the entire rec.radio hierarchy.

Two introductory articles about rec.radio.info are posted to the group and to news.answers every two weeks. You are now reading the first article, which explains what rec.radio.info is, and answers some Frequently Asked Questions. The second article is titled "Submission Guidelines", and you only need to read it if you want to submit an article to rec.radio.info.

You can skip to the next section of this article by searching for the next " -- " string. The sections available are:

- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?
  - Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?
  - What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?
  - OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.
  - What type of material is considered inappropriate?
  - I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to rec.radio.info?
  - Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?
  - I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?
- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?

The purpose or charter of rec.radio.info is to provide the Usenet community with a resource for information, news, and facts about any and all things radio.

All the other rec.radio groups are intended for discussions and general chit chat about radio. Rec.radio.info will contain informational, factual articles only. Follow-ups are redirected to an appropriate other group, and further discussion (if any) will not take place in rec.radio.info.

In order to ensure that rec.radio.info contains only appropriate articles, it was decided to create the group as a moderated newsgroup.

- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?

It provides a "tag" for each article to be assembled into a filtered presentation in rec.radio.info (even with cross-posting, only one message, with a unique Message-ID, is propagated across the net). This tag also facilitates a pre-existing method of dropping or cancelling the articles locally within the discussion groups if you don't want to see them. This accommodates individuals who want to separate the bulletins from the discussions, discussions from the bulletins, as well as those who are adamant about not reading another newsgroup and wanted to see everything all in one basket.

With the total size of Usenet (in number of newsgroups and total traffic)

doubling every year or so, this is no insignificant contribution to reducing information noise and chaos. Making the discussion groups a catch-all, and making extra newsgroups filters on that catch-all, is also the most realistic way to implement such a scheme (It's not intuitively obvious what the charter, contents, and general appropriate topics for each and every newsgroup are. Seeing FAQ's and charter/intro postings in the home newsgroup is beneficial for new readers).

By cross-posting one only is adding a few tens of bytes to each bulletin (to specify the extra group on the Newsgroups line), but are adding the capability for very powerful filtering features available on most news servers, listservers and readers. Your local news guru could probably explain these features in more detail.

In rn, for example, according to Leanne Phillips in her rn kill-file FAQ, add a line of the form:

```
    /Newsgroups:.*[ ,]rec\.radio\.info/h:j
```

either in ~/News/KILL (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere) or ~/News/rec/radio/amateur/misc/KILL (if you don't want to see them just in rec.radio.amateur.misc). The latter method means your kill file will only be consulted during rec.radio.amateur.misc (and hence runs more efficiently), and will probably work for most people.

In nn, according to Bill Wohler in his nn FAQ, add a line of the form:

```
    rec.radio.info:!s/:^
```

in ~/.nn/kill (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere), or put the following lines:

```
    sequence
    rec.radio.info
    rec.radio.
```

at the end of ~/.nn/init in order to see all the rec.radio.info bulletins first, then read the remaining rec.radio.\* without the bulletins.

-- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?

If you are new to Usenet and are not familiar with the terminology, you might want to read the general introductory articles found in the newsgroup news.announce.newusers. Doing so will make your life on the net much easier, and will probably save you from making silly beginner's mistakes.

If you think that at this moment you are reading an echo, a conference, or a bulletin board, I'd also strongly suggest a trip over to news.announce.newusers.

For the rest of this article, I will assume you have a basic knowledge of Usenet terminology and mechanics.

A moderated group means that any article that needs to be posted to the group

has to be accepted by the moderator of the group. Since we need to ensure that followups to an article (discussion) do not show up in the rec.radio.info newsgroup, the 'Followup-To:' header line contains a newsgroup that is appropriate for discussions about the specific article.

-- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.

Rec.radio.info is a moderated newsgroup, which means that all articles submitted to the group will have to be approved by the moderator first.

The current moderator of the group is Mark Salyzyn. Submissions to rec.radio.info can be posted, or e-mailed to:

rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

Comments, criticisms, suggestions or questions about the group can be e-mailed to:

rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

But before you do so, please be sure to check out the "Submission Guidelines" article.

The influence of the moderator should be minimal and of an administrative nature, consisting chiefly of weeding out obviously inappropriate articles, while making sure correct headers etc. are used for the appropriate ones.

-- What type of material is considered inappropriate?

There are three broad categories of articles which will be rejected by the moderator:

- 1) Requests for information: rec.radio.info is strictly a one-way street. I receive information in my mailbox; I then post it to rec.radio.info. Requests for specific information belong in the normal discussion newsgroups. If your request gets answered, you might consider passing the answer on to rec.radio.info, though. Especially if you can edit it into a informational, rather than a discussion, format.
- 2) Obvious discussion articles, or articles that appear unsubstantiated.
- 3) Commercial stuff: a relatively unbiased test of a radio product would be accepted, but any hint of for-profit might be reason for rejection. For three reasons: This is not the purpose of the list, for-profit is a controversial topic, and this list may be passed onto Amateur Packet Radio (where for-profit is prohibited except under certain provisos).

rec.radio.swap (or possibly comp.newprod) may be more deserving of the posting in any matter.

Similarly, copyrighted material generally cannot be used. If it's TRULY worthwhile to the net, I would recommend obtaining permission from the copyright holder. Please note the source, and if permission was given. I reserve the right to make the final decision concerning appropriateness in all situations. In most cases, a brief summary of, or pointer to, the copyrighted information may be all I can allow.

-- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to rec.radio.info?

brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor) has kindly supplied a mail list server for rec.radio.info. Non of the articles will be digested, due to their size, so you will receive individual mailings for every article posted to the group.

Mail sent to radio-info@ucsd.edu will be forwarded to the moderator and thus is an alias to rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

To subscribe and unsubscribe via the listserver; the format for that is

```
sub address radio-info
unsub address radio-info
```

where 'address' is your full mailing address. Send this request to

```
listserv@ucsd.edu
```

Note that the server will automatically delete any address that bounces mail. If you leave the address portion blank, it will try to deduce your address from the mail headers. This may not work if you are on bitnet, milnet or some other non-Unix host, so it is recommended to put your return address in any case. For example:

```
sub mymailbox@myhost.mydomain.mil radio-info
or
sub MEMEME01@DMBHST.bitnet radio-info
```

or something like that.

-- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?

Yes. Still firming up details at the moment but here is a preliminary list:

- unbc.edu as maintained by Lyndon Nerenberg <lyndon@unbc.edu>
- nic.funet.fi maintained by Risto Kotlampi <rko@cs.tut.fi>  
saved to /pub/dx/text/rec.radio.info currently stored as  
numbered files.

Effectively this means that anything you post to rec.radio.info will be

permanently stored, so your work will not be lost.

-- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

Yes, there is! It may take a bit of chatter with the moderator, but we are willing to take responsible people and provide them the means of posting the articles directly from their site. We will try everything we can as we fully realize that DX (distant signal) and astronomical data can be somewhat transitory. We are also willing to allow regular posters of information the same courtesy, even if the information is not as time critical.

We refer to this as self-moderation, which is partly based on the model for news.answer. This requires co-operation and good will to be beneficial to the community in the rec.radio hierarchy.

I suggest reading the posting guidelines for more information. I am open to suggestions.

I thank the following individuals for their input into this article:  
rec.music.info moderator Leo Breebaart rec-music-info@cp.tn.tudelft.nl  
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Mark Salyzyn -- Moderator rec.radio.info  
Submissions to: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca  
Administrivia to: rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca  
\* Requests for information do \*not\* belong in rec.radio.info \*

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End of Ham-Policy Digest V93 #211

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